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PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS
OF
THE KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
FOR THE YEAR 1863.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held at the Society's Apartments,
William-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, January the 7th,
1863.

The VERY REV. THE DEAN OF OSSORY, President of the Society,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

Captain Thomas Henry Ponsonby, Sion House, Kilkenny :
proposed by Barry Delany, Esq., M. D.

Thomas Newenham Deane, Esq., Architect, 3, Upper Mer-
rion-street, Dublin; and the Rev. Robert Stavely, Vicar of Reynagh,
Banagher : proposed by Charles H. Foot, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Robert J. Mooney, Esq., J. P., the Doon, Ballynahown, Ath-
lone: proposed by the Rev. James Frazer.

Arthur Ussher Roberts, Esq., J. P., Glendine House, Arthurs-
town: proposed by Richard Long, Esq., M. D.

Rev. James Gaffney, R. C. C., Malahide, County Dublin: pro-
posed by the Rev. John O'Hanlon.

William Hunter, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools,
Kilkenny; proposed by Mr. Prim.

Mr. Michael Deady, Jerpoint Mills, Thomastown: proposed by
J. G. Robertson, Esq.

Samuel Shaw, Esq., Andover: proposed by the Rev. James
Graves.

The Report of the Committee, for the year 1862, was read by the Honorary Secretary, as follows—

“In an undertaking such as the formation and continued working of a Society like ours, the chief difficulties to be contended against by its executive appertain not so much to the work of initiation, as to those of its vital action. If our natural bodies become incapable of renewing the waste of daily life, they perish; and such is also the inevitable fate of every body politic. It may then be allowed that your Committee should, with laudable pride, look back on the past life of our Society, and lay before the members a few of its ‘vital statistics.’

“That at the commencement of the fifteenth session of an association it should be found still in vigorous action, implies that it must have more than renewed its list of supporters within the period. The roll of Members who have paid their subscriptions for the year 1862, or are not more than that one year in arrear, comprises the goodly number of 608. Your Committee are happy to say that by far the greater number belong to the former category, but nevertheless have to report that 96 laggard Members required to be written to a *third* time for their subscriptions, *and are still in arrear*. It is to be hoped that the greater part of these lazy folk will save trouble to themselves and your Treasurer by at once forwarding the subscriptions for 1862, and those of 1863 (now also due in advance) in one sum, with some addition to indemnify the Society for the cost of the postages of repeated applications. The wasted labour imposed thereby on your Treasurer cannot, of course, be so easily recuperated. He must pay that penalty of his position, and he informs us that his only hope is that the Members may for the future be more merciful to him. This your Committee feel sure will be the case, when the Members recollect that the sending out of even the first call for subscriptions and returning receipts for payments imply the despatching of 1200 letters.

“The growth of the Society during the past year has been satisfactory. 89 new Members have been elected. The unsparing excision of defaulters causes, however, the apparently stationary condition of the roll. Did these gentlemen pay what they honestly owe, and so acquire a right to be reinstated in the list of ‘live men,’ its numbers would of course be considerably increased.

“The vitality of the Society is at once demonstrated by a brief review of its progress since its foundation. 1405 members have been elected from April, 1849, up to the end of the year 1862. Of this number 749 have fallen away, having resigned, died, or become hopeless defaulters; in this last discreditable list must be placed 134 persons, who, having received the ‘Journal’ of the Society, have dishonourably detained from its funds nearly *one hundred pounds* (£92 8s.) None of them can plead forgetfulness of their obligations, as they have been reminded of them over and over again by the Treasurer, in the last instance by private letter; so that they have not an excuse to plead, which is common with careless people, that, as they never look at *circulars*, they are ignorant of their debt to the Society. The recent rule which precludes the supply of the ‘Journal’ to those who are a year in arrear, will for the future reduce the loss to the

Society arising from this discreditable course to the lowest possible amount.

"It will be seen that the Society has more than renewed its 'body politic' since its birth; the 'dead' Members thrown off amounting to 797, and the 'living bone and muscle' to 608.

"Having gibbeted the defaulters so unsparingly, your Committee cannot but give the credit due to the great body of the Members for the punctual payment of their subscriptions. Your Treasurer, as appears by his accounts, which have been duly audited, and published in the Society's 'Journal,' has received, from the year 1849 up to the end of the year 1861, the very large sum (considering the small amount of the annual subscription) of £2066 9s. 11½*d.*, which, with the exception of a balance of £49 2s. 9½*d.*, has all been expended solely in carrying out the objects of the Society's formation, not a single officer having received payment for the valuable services rendered. For this sum the Members, besides the outlay necessary for the working of the Society and the support of its Museum, have received, in addition to the Parts for 1862, and a volume of the 'Annuary,' now all but finished, six large royal 8vo. volumes of 'Transactions.' These volumes, printed in close type, contain a great mass of valuable matter, and are all indexed for more facile reference. The two series of the Society's Journal extend to 2980 pages, and are illustrated by 279 plates and woodcuts, executed in as good a style of art as those produced by any provincial publishing society in Great Britain. But in future a great improvement may be looked for in this respect, as the list of special annual subscribers to the 'Illustration Fund' now extends to 136, and the sum contributed for the year 1862 has amounted to over £50. Several wood engravings, by the best artists, are in hands, and will appear in the 'Journal' during the coming year. Were the Members, as a body, to respond to the appeal made for this purpose, our 'Journal' would soon take rank with the first of its class.

"Several zealous Members of the Society are, however, dissatisfied with this mode of procedure, and have warmly advocated, instead, a general raising of the annual subscription from 6s. to 10s. in order to effect the object desired, and simplify the accounts. Your officers are decidedly in favour of this move, and hereby solicit the opinions of Members on the subject. Should a majority prove to be in favour of it, your Committee will have no hesitation in recommending its adoption at the next Annual Meeting; but until they are thus enabled to ascertain the feelings of the Society in general, they are not prepared to advocate this increase *as a compulsory measure*, however much it would improve the funds of the Society and lighten the labours of its officers. Your Committee, then, earnestly request a communication from each Member on this subject when paying his subscription for the current year.

"Your Committee have sought to calculate the number of letters written by your Secretaries and Treasurer, since the formation of the Society, incidental to its mere working and the collection of funds, and quite irrespective of the labour of editing the 'Journal.' They found, however, that the sum would appear incredible—to be, in fact, counted by *tens of thousands!* They are, therefore, content to leave it to the ingenuity of those Members who have a taste for statistics, and who will find in the published

accounts of the Society full data for the work. The mere fact, already stated, that the first call for the annual subscriptions implies the posting of 1200 letters as the very lowest amount of official correspondence for a year, and the lamentable certainty that many Members must be applied to from *three* to *six* times before the paltry six shillings is paid, will give an idea of what the sum total must be. Your Committee are sorry to say that they have in this way been forced to contribute a very large sum to her Majesty's revenue, without any corresponding benefit to the Society. The remedy for this, however, is in the hands of Members, who can, if they only *will* do so, pay their subscriptions when due, in advance, on the first of January in each year.

"The Society has to lament the death of several zealous Members during the past year. The greatest blow it has received, however, is by the loss of the Very Rev. Richard Butler, D. D., Rector of Trim, and Dean of Clonmacnoise. Dean Butler was a Kilkenny man (having been the second son of the late Dr. Butler, Rector of Burnchurch), and a warm friend of the Society from its birth. His fame as an antiquary and historian is placed on firm grounds by the works which he so admirably edited for the Irish Archæological Society, especially the 'Annals' of Clynn and Grace, the authors of which having been monks respectively of the monasteries of St. Francis and St. John, in the city of Kilkenny, Dean Butler seems to have entered on the task of editing, for the first time, their labours with the zest of a compatriot. It is to be regretted that he did not apply his great knowledge and abilities to the composition of a history of the Anglo-Norman conquest and settlement of Ireland. The specimen of his powers which he has given in the able preface to the 'Annals' of Clynn and Dowling shows plainly what we have lost by that disinclination for the work which his great natural modesty rendered insuperable.

"Although in some degree foreign to the scope of this Report, your Committee cannot refrain from adding their voice to the general lamentation which the death of Professor Eugene O'Curry spread over Ireland. Occurring so soon after the demise of O'Donovan—his friend, and fellow-labourer in the rich field of our national language and history—the loss of O'Curry, Ireland's greatest Gaelic scholar and scribe, saddened every true-hearted Irishman's thoughts. As 'star after star' decayed, the gloomiest forebodings seemed likely to be verified, and the study of our national literature, to all appearance, received a blow from which it can never recover. On Dr. Todd, Dr. Reeves, Dean Graves, and Dr. Petrie, now rest our only hope. Let them work for Ireland as they may, and that promptly, for the night soon cometh, and the 'gloomy days' sung of by our national poet seem otherwise inevitably at hand!"

On the motion of Captain Humfrey, seconded by Mr. Duffy, it was resolved that the Report of the Committee be adopted and printed.

On the motion of the Rev. William Gumley, seconded by Dr. Campion, it was resolved that the Officers and Committee of the past year be re-elected for the present year.

The following presentations were received :—

By the Author: "Addenda" to the "Earls of Kildare," by the Marquis of Kildare.

By the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, United States: its "Report," for 1860.

By the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, United States: their "Report and Collections," for the years 1857 and 1858, Vol. IV.; also the "Report of the Geological Survey of the State of Wisconsin," Vol. I.

By the Cambridge Antiquarian Society: their "Report and Communications," No. 12.

By the Society of Antiquaries of London: their "Proceedings," Vol. I., No. 6 and 7. Second series.

By the Surrey Archæological Society: their "Collections," Vol. II., part 2.

By the Architectural Societies of the County of York, Diocese of Lincoln, Archdeaconry of Northampton, County of Bedford, Diocese of Worcester, and County of Leicester: their "Reports and Papers," for the year 1861.

By the Architectural and Archæological Society for the County of Buckingham: "Records of Buckinghamshire," Vol. II., No. 7.

By the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne: "Archæologia Æliana," part 19, new series.

By the Publisher: "The Gentleman's Magazine," for November and December, 1862, and January, 1863.

By the Geological Society of Dublin: their "Journal," Vol. IX., part 2.

By the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool: their "Proceedings," No. 16.

By the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland: their "Journal," part 22.

By the Numismatic Society: "The Numismatic Journal," No. 8, new series.

By the Glasgow Archæological Society: their "Transactions," part 2.

By the Publisher: "The Builder," Nos. 1028-1039, inclusive.

By Richard Kelly, Esq.:—"Valor Beneficiorum Ecclesiasticorum in Hibernia: or the First-Fruits of all the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the Kingdom of Ireland, as taxed in the King's Books: with an account showing how this Royal Fund, vested in Trustees, hath hitherto been disposed of." Dublin, 1740.

By Robert Mac Adam, Esq.: "The Ulster Journal of Archæology," No. 35.

By the Rev. W. Gumley: a Box ticket for the Gentlemen's Plays, Kilkenny, 1818, with the seal and signature of the Honorary Box Keeper, "John H. Prim."

By W. D. Hemphill, Esq., M. D. : several large and beautifully executed photographs of the ruins on the Rock of Cashel, viz., No. 1, Bishop's palace, south transept and central tower of Cathedral; No. 2, Cormack's chapel, south front; No. 3, Entrance to Bishop's palace, St. Patrick's cross, &c.; No. 4, Choir of Cathedral, internal view looking east; No. 5, Monuments in choir, tomb of Malcom Hamilton, &c. : also the East window of the Dominican Abbey, Cashel, showing the insertion of a 15th century flamboyant window into a 13th century triple lancet : East window (flamboyant) of St. Mary's church, Clonmel : Cahir castle, external view.

By Francis Currey, Esq., the following photographs of great excellence:—No. 1, Head of the magnificent ancient crozier in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire; Nos. 2, 3, and 4, ancient Irish tombstones existing at Lismore Cathedral;¹ No. 5, Head of cross, with Irish inscription, preserved at Lismore.²

Mr. Curry, on the authority of the late Dr. O'Donovan's "Irish Grammar," p. 228, stated that the inscription in Irish characters on the crozier runs thus when written fully:—

OROIT DO NIAL mac meic æduccain las a nERNAD IN
ÿRESA OROIT DO NECTAN IN CERD DO RIÑNE IN ÿRESA.

Translated as follows:—"A prayer for Nial, son of Mac Æducán, by whom was made this ornament. A prayer for Nectan, the artist who made this ornament." Mac Æducán (or Macgettigan) was Bishop of Lismore, and died in 1112.

By Richard Kelly, Esq. : a silver six shilling piece of George III.

By John Turner, Esq. : a London penny of Ed. I.

By Richard Long, Esq., M. D. : a Waterford Tradesman's Token, which has been thus described for the Society by Dr. Aquilla Smith:—³

Obv.—WATERFORDS . SAFETY . WISHED ; in the field a shield bearing a castle or tower.

¹ Engraved in "Journal," first series, vol. iii. p. 200.

² Engraved in same volume, p. 412. These ancient Irish inscribed stones are so admirably represented, that it makes one long to see a record formed, by means of photography, of the invaluable collection at Clonmacnoise, and other ancient Irish ecclesiastical establishments. In any other country but Great Britain this would be effected at the expense of government. Here, if done at all, it must be by the exertion of private zeal, and the expenditure of pri-

vate funds.—Ed.

³ With reference to the Waterford token presented by P. Cody, Esq., J. P., at the last meeting, Dr. Aquilla Smith sent the following observations:—

"The description of the token in p. 187, *supra*, is very erroneous. The coin is identical with one in my cabinet.

"Obv.: PE. CRANISBROVGH; in the field a lion rampant.

Rev.: OF . WATERFORDE; in the field rd over the date, 1671.

"Another of the same type, in my cabinet, has on the obverse, FEE . &c."

Rev.—PROCEED. AND. PROSPER 1659; in the field a shield bearing three galleys, the arms of Waterford.

By John Bower, Esq., C. E., County Surveyor of Carlow: A curious antique bronze brooch, a large ancient iron door key, and a portion of a very small iron horse shoe, of the circumstances attending the finding of which he sent the following account:—

“Castlescreen, or Castleskreen, in which the accompanying antiquities were discovered by me, is a fragment of a ruined castle of very early date, standing within a fort, or rath, on the top of a hill in the townland of Castleskreen, in the parish of Dunsfort, and county of Down, and situate about four miles in a southerly direction from Downpatrick. Its appearance is that of a square tower of about 30 feet high, and 14 feet square, of grouted boulder masonry; the under half of which, on two sides, has crumbled or fallen away, leaving the upper part undermined to a depth (horizontally) of 2 to 4 feet, which has a square lantern-shaped appearance, projecting over an irregular trunk of masonry. The square upper part of the building has thick walls pierced on the north by a door opening—high, narrow, and square-headed, the sill of which is 7 feet over surface; within is a chamber about 6 to 8 feet square. At the level of the earth, on the east side, is an opening in the masonry about 3 feet square, from which a shaft appeared to me to rise, communicating with the chamber overhead, ascending to which I found it filled with rubbish to the level of the door sill.¹ On excavating within the walls, the conjecture of a communication between the lower opening and the chamber above was confirmed; and in forcing the lower layers of debris through the opening underneath, I discovered the articles which are now presented to the Society. They have not been out of my possession since the date of discovery.”

By Peter Burtchaell, Esq., C. E., County Surveyor of Kilkenny: two very interesting specimens of the ancient encaustic flooring tiles turned up in the Abbey of Graiguenamanagh, one of William Earl Marshall's foundations for Cistercian monks in Kilkenny.

By Mr. John Dunne, Garryricken: A gun-money shilling of James II., and some other coins, turned up in that locality; also an iron horse-shoe, dug up from the gravel at the bottom of a very deep drainage cutting at Pollogh, near Poulcapple; and a couple of very small old earthen tobacco pipes, found by a man named Thomas Tobin, at Rathculbin.

The Rev. James Graves called the attention of the members to the recent work issued by Mr. Henry O'Neill, “On the Civilization and Fine Arts of Ancient Ireland.” It was a credit to the zeal, artistic skill, and untiring research of its author, and ought to be in

¹ This shaft was evidently connected with a constructive feature serving for the wardrobe, or privy, generally found in such towers.—Ed.

the hands of every man who took pride in the olden glory of Ireland. Mr. O'Neill deserved well of his country, and, it was to be hoped, would find numerous purchasers for his work.

The Rev. James Mease exhibited a Roman brass, of Tiberius Cæsar, in good preservation, but of doubtful authenticity, and a parchment document, being a bond of Queen Elizabeth, signed with her own hand (a fine specimen of her autograph), for £5,730 17s. 4d., lent for her Majesty's use by John Radermaker, merchant, through Sir Thomas Gresham, "*agenti nostro in pecuniis*," to be repaid in London (for which the Royal word was pledged), on the 10th of October next following, the date of the document, being April 10, 1569. The bond is endorsed, for better security, with an engagement signed by the following members of the Privy Council:—N. BACON, PENBROKE (*sic*), E. CLYNTON, E. KNOLLYS, T. NORFOLK, R. LEYCESTER, W. HOWARD, W. CECILL, all excellent specimens of the signatures of these celebrated characters. The bond was cut through in several places, showing that it had been duly paid. Mr. Mease stated that the document was said to have been saved from the conflagration of the old Irish Parliament House in College Green, Dublin. The bond had been entrusted to him for exhibition by a member of the family of the Rev. Luke Fowler, of Wellbrook, county of Kilkenny.

Mr. Prim reported, for the purpose of having a record of the fact in the Society's "Journal," the discovery made in the beginning of last December, of two ancient sepulchral vases, at upper Grange, in the county of Kilkenny, on the property of J. C. Kearney, Esq., Blanchville. The brother of the farmer on whose land the discovery had been made, Richard Dalton, described to him the manner of the finding, as having been in the usual way. In deeply ploughing a field a large stone was come upon, on raising which, a small kist, formed of flags, was discovered, in which were the urns—one containing burned bones, and the other inverted over it, like a cover,—the upper urn being somewhat larger than the other. This arrangement was not usual, but Dalton, who was a very intelligent man, was positive as to the accuracy of his description. Unfortunately, the finders being disappointed at the discovery that they had not got a "pot of gold," broke the urns to pieces; and he had been unable to obtain even the smallest fragment.

Mr. Robertson reported a rather curious and interesting circumstance to the Society—the fact of a portion of a townland in the county of Kilkenny forming part of the glebe pertaining to an English vicarage. He had been recently professionally engaged by the Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, to survey and report on the dilapidations of two farm houses and out offices on the lands of Ballinaboula, parish of Tullaherin; and considering the

circumstance of an English clergyman possessing glebe land in Ireland somewhat strange, had mentioned the matter to the Rev. James Graves, who suggested that he (Mr. Robertson) should inquire of the agent of the incumbent under what circumstances these lands had become attached to his vicarage. He accordingly had written to ask the question, and the following was the answer which he had received:—

“With regard to your inquiry about the connexion between Kirkby Lonsdale and the land in Kilkenny, it seems that when Cromwell was in Ireland he marched through Kilkenny, part of his forces being led by a general called Redman. He laid siege to the old castle you might have seen on the south wing of the lands, and took it. For his services, Cromwell gave him the lands; and Redman married his daughter to the then Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, and gave the lands as a grant for ever to the vicars of that parish, who have since held them.”

Mr. Prim remarked that the old castle alluded to was obviously that of Ballinaboula, which, however, he understood from Mr. Robertson, was not situated on lands pertaining to the vicarage of Kirkby Lonsdale. The castle, with a considerable portion of the townland, had been from a remote period, and he supposed still was, part of the see-lands belonging to the Bishopric of Ossory; and it was an interesting fact that the castle was built by David Hackett, who was appointed Bishop of Ossory in 1460, and who was a famous architect, not only having designed the vaulting of the belfry arch of the Cathedral of St. Canice, but having given the plan and superintending the erection of the chapter-house of the monastery of Batalha, in Portugal, which was covered by an arch of the greatest span at that time and for many centuries after known in Europe. The Cromwellian officer referred to in the letter was doubtless Colonel Daniel Redman, who had acquired property in Kilkenny, but apparently not by a direct grant from the Commonwealth. A document quoted by the author of the “Memoirs of the Grace Family”—who speaks of it “as a very ancient and curious original MS.,” but does not tell where it is preserved—states that “Ballylinch, Leagan, Raduth, Killarney, &c., were at the same tyme given (amongst the forfeited estates of the Grace family) to the Captains Rogers and Joyner. . . . Joyner had been cook to King Charles, though not his friend: wherefore, to secure said estate, hee conveyed it to his brother-in-law, Colonel Daniel Redmonds [Redman], who gave Ballylinch and Leagan to his daughter, the Lady Ikerin, and the remainder to his other daughter, married to Sir John Meade.” It was thus that Ballylinch came to be the property of the Carrick family; but no mention was here made of a third daughter of Redmonds, or any marriage with a Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale; and it

would be a curious arrangement that lands given as a marriage portion should descend, not to the children of the marriage, but to the husband's successors in the church living which he chanced to hold. The information obtained by Mr. Robertson was certainly most curious and interesting; but it would be very desirable that a more detailed and circumstantial account of the matter should be obtained, if possible.

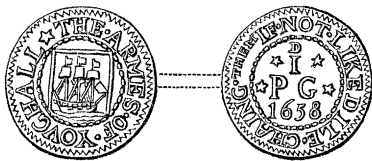
J. P. Prendergast, Esq., Barrister-at-law, contributed the following:—

“Perhaps it may be allowable (in reference to Mr. Prim's interesting paper on the Inns of Kilgenny) here to record an anecdote in connexion with the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Kilkenny, not known to many of those even that it most concerns, and to be lost probably unless it here finds a place. It regards the origin of the formation of the bar mess of the Leinster circuit, which circulates through the south-east of Ireland, the district which our Society embraces in its labours, the five counties assigned to the circuit being Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary. I heard the anecdote from the late Thomas Dickson, Q. C., in the summer circuit of 1841. He was called to the bar in 1792, so that he had then been on circuit for forty-nine years; and as he had been previously in the church, he must have been considerably past seventy years of age. He was then, and had been for many years previously, as the oldest member of the circuit, president of the bar mess, called familiarly ‘the father.’ He had great vigour of mind and body, and was able to hold his own through a long night at the head of a table better than half his sons. He had begun life in the church, not that any one could know it from any trace of the cleric that was found in him. Yet he had been a distinguished preacher, an imitator of Kirwan, whose extemporaneous sermons, then new in the church, he admired. His bishop required him to give up extempore preaching. He resisted. The bishop demanded his written sermon; he had not committed it to writing—he resigned. He showed great independence of character through life. In truth, it was his earthly bane; for he was a sound lawyer, and a man of great integrity, yet he remained without his silk gown till near his seventieth year, rather than adopt ‘more marketable notions’ than those he entertained on various subjects; and these he took no heed to suppress. His career was a somewhat varied one. ‘In my time,’ I once heard him say, ‘I have played five parts: I have been a parson, a strolling player, a cavalry trooper (I forget his other part), and a vagabond lawyer, which I still am.’ He told us one night that after he was called to the bar he celebrated a marriage in the year 1802 at Paris, between Henry D——y and Miss F——. When he joined the Leinster circuit, the barristers were divided, he said, into three sets or parties—the Beresford party, the Ponsonby party, and the Bar Mob, of whom (he humourously added) ‘I was one.’ Each set dined apart. It was the custom for the first man of the ‘Bar Mob’ that arrived in the circuit town to inform the host how many he might expect to dinner, in order that he might provide accordingly. One day (it was before 1798, as Mr. Dickson remembered), Denis Scully, author of the celebrated work, called ‘The Penal Laws’ (father of Vincent Scully, Esq., Q. C., the present representative in

parliament for the county of Cork, also a member of the Leinster circuit), was the first to arrive in Kilkenny, and he announced to the host of the Wheat Sheaf that twenty might be expected, as best he could guess. When the time came, however, only four appeared, and they were Denys Scully, Thomas Dickson, John Kinchela, and another. The host informed Scully he should hold him responsible for the cost of the whole dinner. He remonstrated (the amount, when afterwards divided between the four, for the others agreed to bear their part, came to thirty-nine shillings a head), but it was in vain. Thereupon Denys Scully, locking the door, threw up the window, and apprised the mob at the foot of the parade that he was going to feast them, and at once proceeded to throw every morsel on the table out of the window, to be scrambled for by the crowd. It is not every day that the sky rains boiled beef and roast turkeys, with other dainties, in Kilkenny. The news spread, and soon there was a raging crowd, fighting, roaring, scrambling for the viands that were showered from the window. When all was done, they still demanded more, so that the guard had to be called out before the disturbance that followed could be quelled, and the mob dispersed. The matter became one of public notoriety and discussion. A meeting of the Leinster bar was called, and thenceforth it was arranged that there should be a common dinner, at which the whole of the bar on circuit should dine, which of course has continued to prevail, to the very great satisfaction of all, to these more democratic times.'

The following communication was received from Captain Edward Hoare, relative to a unique and inedited token of Peter Godwin, of Youghal, the woodcut of which has been presented to the Society by Captain Hoare, as has been also that of another variety of the coin, now in the British Museum, by the Rev. Samuel Hayman, of Youghal:—

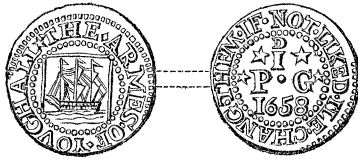
"An inaccurate description of an inedited copper token of Peter Godwin, of Youghal, in my possession, having been inserted in 'The Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society' (vol. ii., new series, p. 399), I have felt it my duty to correct that error, and for which, I believe, I must alone be held responsible, as it was sent from the camp, at Aldershot, amidst all its din, noise, and duties, and while away from all my collections, notes, and papers, as well as from the token under consideration. I therefore feel much pleasure in presenting an engraving of this token for the acceptance of the Society, and for insertion in the 'Journal.'



"Through the kindness of Augustus W. Franks, Esq., of the British Museum, I have been personally enabled to compare my token with the

specimen of Peter Godwin's token, which is preserved in the Museum's collection, and from that comparison to state that my token is as yet unedited, and, as far as I am aware, unique also. The token of Peter Godwin in the British Museum, which is in very fair preservation, and perfectly legible in every letter and particular, is precisely similar to the token engraved in a previous number of the 'Journal' of our Society, in the paper by the Rev. Samuel Hayman, 'On the Local Tokens of Youghal.' I did possess a specimen of this token a few years since, precisely similar to the Museum's token, but which I have unfortunately at present either lost or mislaid.

"On comparing the accompanying engraving of the token, presented to the Society by Mr. Hayman (which, for reference sake, I will call the



Museum token), with the engraving of my token, it will be perceived that the reverse of my token is quite different, though the obverses of both tokens are precisely similar. The Museum token has the word 'change' spelt 'CHANG;' mine spells it 'CHAING.'¹ In the Museum token the word 'THEM' is in large letters, and of the same size and form as the previous letters of the legend. In mine it is in small letters, less than half the size of the others; and at the outer extremity of the token, seemingly as if, in consequence of the wrong spelling of the word 'change,' there was not room enough left to put the word, 'them,' in the same form and size of letters as those previously engraved.

"The date of both tokens is 1658; and it is curious, and perhaps worth consideration, to understand and ascertain why and how Peter Godwin came to issue—and which first—the two varieties of his token during the same year?"

The Rev. John O'Hanlon, R. C. C., contributed the following notes on the papers of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, illustrative of the topography of the county of Antrim:—

"Whatever differences of opinion may prevail with regard to the exact manner in which the state is to fulfil the duties of a public instructor, or to the nature of the safeguards for instruction which it is bound to afford its subjects, there can be no question that a certain amount of informa-

¹ An analogous instance will be found in Dr. Smith's "Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens," page 7:—

No. 108, *reverse*, WHEN. YOV. PLEASE.
ILE. CHANGE. THES.

No. 109, *reverse*, WHEN. YOV. PLEASE.
ILE. CHAINGE. THES.

These tokens were struck by the same

person, "W. B., of Carrickmacross," Co. Monaghan. Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, in his valuable "Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney," has engraved the latter token (p. 140), and identified the striker as William Barton, M. P. for Monaghan county in 1692, 1695, and 1703.

tion is required from all civilized governments, so far as this knowledge bears upon the social, intellectual, and economical resources and interests of the people and communities over whom jurisdiction is exercised. The statistics that are furnished by an extended organization, and the machinery that can alone be put in motion by the employment of a trained and competent staff of officials, with a view to elicit information on the artificial wealth and natural resources of a country, can only be undertaken by departments wielding ample means for developing objects, the immediate or ultimate result of which must be an advancement of the general interests, and of the social and material happiness of an entire people. In the latter sense, it will be allowed on all sides, that the functions of a state must be desirable and requisite in assuming the task of promoting public instruction, without endorsing the further extension of a principle advocated by the moralist poet, Wordsworth—

“O for the coming of that glorious time
When, prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth
And best protection, this imperial realm,
While she exacts allegiance, shall admit
An obligation, on her part, to teach
Them, who are born to serve her and obey.”

That the object had in view by the government, in organizing the efficient staff appointed to conduct the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, was one tending to a most useful and necessary result, will be readily conceded by all who have had an opportunity of forming a matured opinion on the subject. In the present state of progress of the Irish Ordnance Survey, the public at large can form but a very inadequate notion of this great and truly creditable national undertaking. Although abundant materials have been already collected, at considerable expense and exertion, for the illustration of the history, antiquities, topography, scenery, soil, climate, mineral resources, natural history, statistics, productions, and social economy of every county and parish throughout Ireland, it must also be conceded, that a more liberal expenditure would have been necessary to make this collection all that could be desired, not alone by the artist, the man of science, the historiographer, and the *litterateur*, but by the educated artisan, manufacturer, merchant and statesman. Much has been already effected through the publication of the several index and townland maps, which are now in universal circulation throughout the British Empire, and in all parts of the civilized world; yet, even in this department, various desirable improvements and emendations are required, which are in process of being supplied. The parish memoirs, of which so creditable a specimen is afforded by the publication of the ‘Ordnance Memoir of Londonderry,’ vol. i., have not hitherto followed in that rapid succession which the people of the British Empire should have reason to expect; but, it is to be hoped, that a liberal and an enlightened government will not defer to an indefinite period the completion of such a national work, now that the principal difficulties have been surmounted in the shape of labour and expenditure. In no department of the public service has there been a more judicious, economical and productive outlay of the public money, than in that connected with the Ordnance Survey of the British Empire, and especially in the branch of it more immediately relating to Ireland. The writer of this

paper has had frequent opportunities of observing with what zeal, ability, and entire devotedness, the officials of the Irish Ordnance Survey departments have devoted themselves, in the prosecution of their arduous and unremitting labours; and, from the late accomplished and courteous superintendent, Captain George A. Leach, and the present equally gifted Captain Wilkinson, of the Royal Engineers, to the humblest subordinate, it may well be said that no *employés* under Her Majesty's crown have better deserved the meed of approbation and reward to which eminently useful public servants are entitled. It will be unnecessary to remark in this place, that the services of the talented and able gentlemen, formerly connected with the Irish Ordnance Survey staff, could hardly be sufficiently prized or adequately recompensed by the government and the public. The present series of papers is only intended to present a necessarily brief abstract of the result of their labours, in collecting and compiling the matter necessary to illustrate the past and present state of the counties and parishes in the province of Ulster. It is to be hoped, however, through the medium of this abstract, that the people of the northern province, and the readers of the 'Kilkenny Journal,' will be furnished with the means of judging to some extent of the valuable mass of matter, already collected and classified, but yet remaining in MS., and of course inaccessible to the great body of the public. In giving the names and a summary of the literary labours of these gentlemen to its readers, the writer trusts that his humble but well-intentioned efforts will claim the indulgence, if they do not deserve the commendation, of every enlightened patriot and every zealous archæologist.

"It is not to be expected that the following series of papers will present in minute detail those subjects embraced under titles of the various MSS. connected with the several counties of Ulster, much less that they could enter upon the origin, organization, and progress of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, its partial interruptions, through motives of false and short-sighted economy, and its future progress, prospects, and results. Such information, however desirable it might be to the great majority of the reading public, is partly accessible to literary, professional, and scientific persons, through the various parliamentary reports and blue-books, and through the specimen volume of the 'Ordnance Memoir of Londonderry,' vol. i. Besides, to do full justice to the subject, or even to furnish the necessary details connected with it, would require an amount of time, labour, research and inquiry, which could not well be afforded by the present writer, consistently with his other duties and engagements.

"In the Catalogue of the Ordnance Survey MSS. are found the following matters referring to the county of Antrim :—I. Names and descriptions from Down Survey and Book of Distribution.—(See Ulster, vol. i.) II. Extracts from Colgan's works, with extracts for Londonderry in parcel of 'Papers not in order to be bound.'—(See also page 33, and Common Place Book B.) III. Name Books, 54. IV. Name Sheets, 66. V. Memoir Papers.—(See detailed list annexed). VI. Queries and Replies relative to antiquities, orthography, &c. One volume, in a guard book ;¹ not

¹ For the information of persons uninitiated, the term, Guard Book, here signifies

a sort of thickly covered portfolio, without leaves, yet having narrow stripes of

referred to Name Books, or indexed. VII. Index to names of places on map of Lough Neagh. VIII. County index to maps, one volume. IX. Sketches, 23. All of these materials are yet in the Ordnance Survey Office, with the exception of Nos. II. and IX., which have been transferred to the Royal Irish Academy. I shall now proceed with a detailed description of those found in the Ordnance Survey Office, in the first instance.

"I. *Names and Descriptions from Down Survey and Book of Distribution*.—These are contained in the Ulster vol. i., as already described in a former communication, when treating of the MS. materials for the county of Down.

"III. *Name Books*.—They are in number 54.¹

"IV. *Name Sheets*.—They are in number 66. The aforesaid matters are precisely similar in shape and composition to those already described under the county of Down materials.

"V. *Memoir Papers*.—On referring to the detailed list annexed, I find that the several Memoir Papers are kept in press 7 of the waiting room, and they are tied up in three distinct parcels. The following is a list of these materials, referring to the several parishes of the county of Antrim, in alphabetical order, as found in the catalogue :—Aghagallon parish, Aghalee, Ahoghill, Antrim county, Notes and Mems. relative to Memoirs, Antrim Parish & Town, Armoy, Ballinderry, Ballintoy, in Mem. Books F. Nos. I., IV., V., VI., and Parcel; Ballycastle, No. XII.; Ballyclug, Ballycor, Ballylinny, Ballymartin, Ballymoney, Ballynure, Ballyrobert (Grange of) and Ballywalter Parishes, Ballyscullion (Grange of) Parish; Ballywalter, see Ballyrobert, Ballywillen Parish, in Mem. Book F., No. IV., and Parcel; Billy, in Mem. Books F., Nos. I., II., III., IV., V., and Parcel; Blaris, Camlin, Carmavey, Carncastle, Carnmoney, Carrickfergus, Carnfield, Culfeightrin, in Mem. Book F., Nos. IX., X., XI., and Parcel; Derryaghy, Derrykeighan, in Mem. Book F., No. IV., and Parcel; Doagh, Donegore, Drumbeg, Drummance, Drummahaul, Drumtullagh (Grange of) Parish, Dunaghy, Dundermot (Grange of), Duneane, Dunluce, in Mem. Book F., Nos. III., IV., and Parcel; Finvoy, Glenavy, Glenwherry, Glyn, Inver, Islandmagee, Kilbride, Killagan, Killead, Kilraghts, Kilroot, Kilwaughter, Kirkinriola, Lambeg, Larne, Loughguile, Maghera, Magheragall, Magheramesk, Molusk, Muckamore, Newtowncrommelin, Nilteen (Grange of), Progress Journal of T. Fagan, Mem. Book F., No. VIII.; Racavan, Parish, Raloo, Ramoan, in Mem. Books F., Nos. VI., VII., IX., and Parcel; Rasharkin, Rashee, Shilvoldan (Grange of) Parish, Skerry, Templecorran, Templepatrick, Tullyrourke, Umgall (Grange of); all of these Memoir Papers are noticed as having been received from Captain Leach, R. E., October, 1851.² It would be quite unnecessary to give a detailed description

paper bound inside, to which the margins of larger sized papers may be pasted or otherwise attached for preservation.

¹ For No. II. see p. 20, *infra*. There is an additional Name Book; but the matter in it refers to portions of parishes in Derry and Tyrone.

² In addition to the Ulster Memoir Papers, already described or noticed, and hereafter to be noticed, there are various

parcels contained in the Library of the Ordnance Survey Office. A General Index to those matters will explain the subjects or classification, as follows :—1. Antrim; 2. Armagh; 3. Cavan; 4. Clonmacnoise; 5. Cork, Bandon Town; 6. Donegal; 7. Down; 8. Dublin; 9. Fermanagh; 10. Galway; 11. Ireland in general; 12. King's County; 13. Leitrim; 14. Londonderry; 15. Longford;

of the headings and matter contained in each paper ; it will be sufficient to observe, that the contents, for the most part statistical, closely resemble the general arrangement, shape, and size of page, as found in the Down

16. Manorhamilton ; 17. Mayo ; 18. Meath ; 19. Monaghan ; 20. Queen's County ; 21. Roscommon ; 22. Sligo ; 23. Tipperary ; 24. Tyrone ; 25. Ulster ; 26. Essay on Virtue. The following is a more detailed list of Memoir papers referred to in the foregoing catalogue :—

On the *shelf over the entrance doorway* to the library are to be found the following matter, used substantially in a compilation of the *Ordnance Survey Memoir of the Parish of Templemore*.

Parcel 1. Secondary matter, relative to townland names, statistics, commerce, benevolence, justice, the people, &c. ; Natural history, public buildings, topography. *Parcel 2.* Proofs from printer. *Parcel 3.* Statistical matters, &c., by—No. 1, Lieut. Dawson, R. E. (Greenan fort, &c.) ; No. 2, Mr. Ligar ; No. 3, Mr. Neely ; No. 4, Mr. O'Donovan—extracts relative to Derry from inquiries, annals, &c. ; papers relative to Grianan Aileach, list of mammalia, do. of herbs ; No. 5, Mr. Petrie, notes relative to rents and fisheries, &c., race papers ; No. 6, Captain Portlock—statistics, natural history, zoology, botany, geology, productive economy, commercial, general ; No. 7, Mr. Stokes—statistics, miscellaneous ; No. 8, Williams, do. do. ; No. 9, Hacket, do. ; No. 10, miscellaneous papers, statistical, historical, biographical, &c., MSS. copied by Mr. Downes, Brit. Museum, 1834, "Information relative to Londonderry," extracts from Journal of House of Commons (1695), Deans of Derry, school reports, Incumbents of Templemore and Derry, &c. *Parcel 4.* Miscellaneous statistics, errata, &c. *Parcel 5.* Proofs and copy. *Parcel 6.* Original matter for memoir, by Mr. Petrie. *Parcel 7.* Index. *Parcel 8.* Printer's copy. *Parcel 9.* Miscellaneous matters (copy) used for memoir. *Parcel 10.* Commercial tables, &c. *Parcel 11.* Copy of preface, &c., and notices (geology and botany), Ordnance memoir. *Parcel 12.* Printed documents, reports of charitable societies, &c. *County Londonderry.*—*Parcel 1.* Townlands. *Parcel 2.* Miscellaneous statistical reports, parishes of Desertmartin, Magherafelt, Tamlaghtard, or Magilligan. *Parcel 3.* Miscellaneous matters relative to various parishes. *Parcel 4.* Various parish and county documents, extending into

other counties, extracts, &c. Miscellaneous letters, notes, chiefly relative to matters connected with Ordnance Memoirs. These materials have been thrown aside, as waste paper ; and their valuable facts having been worked into the only specimen memoir of our Irish parishes hitherto published, in connexion with the Ordnance Survey, they are stroked off as cancelled in the catalogue. Much of this matter is in the handwriting of Dr. Petrie and Dr. O'Donovan. Extending along the *entrance doorway to the library* are *five shelves*, within a press, in which are contained the following matters, not yet used for publication by the Ordnance Survey Office. On *shelf 1* we find : Upper Cumber parish (Derry and Tyrone), miscellaneous memoir papers, originals and copy ; Lower Cumber (county of Derry), miscellaneous memoir papers ; Faughanvale, memoir papers ; memoir papers of the following parishes (county of Londonderry), viz., Clondermot, Cole-raine, Ballyaghnan, Kildollagh, Magilligan, Ballywillin, Aghanloo, Drumachose, Desertmartin, Errigle, Kilrea, Killalagh, Tamlaght, Finlagan, Desertlyn, Ballysashane, Balteagh, Kilreagh, Macosquin, Ballynascreen, Aghadoey. On *shelf 2*, we find : Killowen (Grange of), Agivey, Kileronaghan, Termoneeny, Artrea, Dungiven, Desertoghill, Tamlaght-O'Crilly, Ballyscullion, Dunboe, Bovevagh, Magherafelt, Maghera. On *shelf 1*, we also find : Statistical Report of Ballynascreen, Kileronaghan and Desertmartin, Banagher, Dungiven and Bovevagh, by John Mac Closkey ; Banagher, ancient topography, &c. On *shelf 2*, we again find : Statistical Reports for parishes in the baronies of Cole-raine, N. E. Liberties of do., Keenaght, N. W. Liberties of Londonderry, Loughinsholin, Tirkeeran ; Londonderry Population Books, 45 ; Tithe Composition, 1836 ; natural features and modern topography (copies) of the parishes of Aghadowey, Arboe, Artrea, Ballinderry, Ballynascreen, Ballyscullion, Desertlyn, Desertmartin, Desertoghill, Dunboe, Grange of Agivey, Kileronaghan, Killelagh, Kilrea, Lissan, Magherafelt, Tamlaght-O'Crilly, and Termoneeny ; Clondermot, race tables, questions on bleaching, elements of calculation ; Tirkeeran barony, description of. On

Memoir Papers, and already pretty minutely described, in this 'Journal,' pp. 14-36, *supra*.

"VI. *Queries and Replies relative to Antiquities, Orthography, &c.*—This

shelf 3, behind case, engraved maps—distinct from the Ordnance Maps—of various Irish counties, we find: Londonderry, statistical tables for Bannagher, Cumber, Lower and Upper, Errigal, Loughinsholin barony, 2 parts; Faughinvale, Magherafelt, Tamlaght (Co. Tyrone), do. field Book, old Index Map of Ireland, &c; incomplete scraps relative to affairs preceding the siege of Derry, with the Templemore parcels over the entrance doorway. On *shelf* 2, we again find: Miscellaneous tables, rough draughts, copies, extracts, &c., relative to Londonderry, Antrim, Down; list of reports on parishes in Donegal, instructions to engineers, original forms, Book of Entries for Londonderry, do. for Antrim. On *shelf* 5, we find: Incomplete scraps of statistical matter for Cavan, Tyrone, &c. On *shelf* 1, we again find: Documents concerning Ulster, Clonmacnoise, Dublin, and Ireland in general, with part of an Essay on Virtue. On *shelf* 2, we find: Miscellanies relative to various counties—Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Galway, King's County, Leitrim, Longford, Mayo, Meath, Queen's County, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary; Statistical Memoir of Union of Newtownhamilton. On *shelf* 4, we find: *Antrim*, Statistical Reports, 58; Index of Names in county, school returns, &c.; Do. Memoirs for the following Parishes:—Ahoghill, Ardclinis, Armoy, Ballintoy, Ballyclug, Ballymoney, Ballyscullion, Billy, Carnacastle, Connor, Culfeightrin, Derrykeighan, Drumtullagh (Grange of); Dunaghy and Grange of; Dundermot, Duneane, Dunluce, Finvoy, Inver, Inishpollan (Grange of); Killygan, Killyglen, Grange of; Kilraghts, Kilwaughter, Kirkinriola, Layd and Grange of do.; Loughguile, Newtowncrommellin, Racavan, Ramoan, Rasharkin, Rathlin Island, Tickmacreavan. *Antrim continued*, Ancient Topography of Billy Parish, by Mr. Stokes, remarks and suggestions to Mr. Stokes, and do. by Mr. Petrie, Mr. Ferguson's papers, Collections for a History of Antrim, 2 parts. On *shelf* 5, we find: *Cavan*—Memoirs for the parishes of Drumgoon, Drumlomon, Drung, Kildromserdiny, Laragh. *Armagh*—Memoirs for the parishes of Ballymore, Clonfeckle, Drumcree, Kilmore, Loughgall, Mon-

taghs, Seagoe, Tartaraghan, Tynan. *Fermanagh*, Memoirs for parishes of Aghalurcher, Aghavea, Belleek, Boho, Cleenish, Clones, Derrybrusk, Derryvullen. (Derryvullen, North), Drumkeeran; Copy of MS. relative to Magheraculmoney and Drumkeeran, Drummully, Enniskillen, Galloon, Killesher, Kinawley, Magheracross, Magheraculmoney, Rossory, Templecaine, Trory, North and South; lists of registered voters, 2. *Fermanagh, &c.*, Memoirs, Devenish, (2 parts) Innishmacsaint and Tomregan. *Down*, Miscellaneous Documents for Memoirs, 17 Divisions; Down Memoirs for parishes of Aghaderry, Annaclone, Anahilt, Ardglass, Ballee, Ballyboys Beg and More, Ballyculter, Ballymascanlan, Blaris, Bright, Carlingford, Clonallan, Comber, Donaghcloney, Donoughmore, Downpatrick, Dromeragh, Dromore, Drumballyrone, Drumbeg, Drumbo, Drumgath, Dundonald, Dunsfort, Garvaghy, Hillsborough, Hollywood, Inch, Kilclief, Killyleagh, Kilmore, Kilmood, Knockbreda, Loughin Island, Magheradrool, Magherally, Moira, Newry, Newtonards, Rathmullen, Saintfield, Saul, Seapatrik, Shankill (Kilmore Island), Tullylish and Tullynakill. All those, for the most part, contain only statistical matter, and have been already minutely described, under the county of Down records. *Donegal* (*Parcel* 1), Statistical Documents, &c. reports to N. W. Farming Society of Ireland for Clonleigh, Clondevadogue, Donagh, Raytullahobegley, Donegal, Drumholin, Glencolumbkille, Inishkeel, Kilbarron, Killeagh and Taughboyne (Statistical Survey of St. Johnstown District, addressed to Rt. Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., V. P., N. W. Society of Londonderry), Killileagh, Killyward, Kilmacreannan, Moville, Upper and Lower, Raphoe, Raymoghy, Taughboyne, Templecarne, Raphoe barony, statistical report of the N. E. district of, Lough Swilly, (10 parts), extracts from the Donegal grants, statistical inquiries on the coast fisheries, Culdaff parish. *Donegal* (*Parcel* 2), Memoirs for Clondawaddoe (Clondevadogue), Clonleigh, Clonmany, Convoys, Connal, Desertegny, Donegal, Donoghmore, Drumholin (ruin of Temple McGilligan), Killygarvan, Killyward, Leek, Mevagh, Mintiaghs or Bar of Inch, Moville, Upper and Lower, Raphoe, Ray-

is a folio volume, bound in calf; and, as its name imports, it contains some interesting scraps of note paper, and other leaves, up to folio size; there are 85 leaves in all, variously written, and by different hands. It contains many valuable antiquarian observations by the late Dr. O'Donovan, and in his own hand-writing.

"VII. *Index to Names of Places on Maps of Lough Neagh*.—This is a small 4to., blue paper covered MS. of only 14 pages, containing merely the names of places bordering on Lough Neagh, and situated in the several counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, Down and Antrim. They are closely written, in double columns, except on one page, where they appear in triple columns.

"VIII. *County Index to Maps*.—This is a folio MS. of 77 closely written pages, containing the names of all the townlands, the baronies, and parishes, in which situated, the contents of each in acres, roods, and perches, with reference to the Map Sheet in which found. It is bound in a thick paper cover.

"In the MS. Department of the Royal Irish Academy, we find:—

"II. *Extracts from Colgan's Works, with Extracts for Londonderry, in Parcel of Papers, not in order to be bound, &c.*¹—These appear to be

moghy, Templecarn, Tullyaughnish, Urney, Statistical Report of Kiltcevogue Parish, by Lieut. Wilkinson, Royal Engineer. *Tyrone*, (Parish 1), statistical Documents, &c., for Aghaloo, Carnteel, Fintona, Donacavey, Errigal, Keerogue; statistical papers by the N. W. Farming Society (12 parts); extracts from *Annals. Tyrone* (Parcel 2). *Memoirs*, Ardstraw, Artrea, Ballinderry, Ballyclog, Cappagh, Clonoe, Clogherny, Clogher, Desertcreat, Donaghfenry, Donacavey, Drumglass, Drumragh, Kildress, Killeishill, Longfield East, Pomeroy, Tullaniskin. On shelf 3, behind the maps, we find: *Tyrone*, Statistical Tables and field book for Tamlaght (Co. Tyrone), in Londonderry bundle. On shelf 5, we find: *Monaghan*, *Memoirs* for parishes of Aughaboy, Aghnamullen, Ballybay, Currin, Donaghmoyn, Ematrics, Enniskeen, Killanny, Magheraclon, Maghcross, Muckno. *Sligo*, Statistical Reports of Emlaghfad, Ballymote. *Cork*, Statistics of Bandon Town. Extracts from the account of the Receiver-General of Antrim and Duchess of Buckingham. Such is the description given in the Catalogue of the foregoing matters on the 22nd of March, 1840, and their position and quantity have not been yet interfered with; all those documents being tied in several parcels, the MSS. being bound and unbound, the leaves generally closely written, and of folio foolscap size. There is a vast number of rough and well-executed drawings of

antiquarian objects contained in the foregoing collection of Memoir Papers. The fine ink-drawn sketches of Mr. Stokes deserve particular commendation. Some MSS. are tied together with red tape; others are covered with brown wrapping paper. The quantity of matter is very great; and it would be a task, requiring an enormous amount of time, labour and research, to describe their contents more minutely. However, as these papers form a considerable portion of the Ordnance Survey MSS., and as they are not included under the special headings of the various Irish counties, found in the Catalogue, I thought it as well to include their titles together in this note, and save further reference to them, in treating the MS. materials, which may be given in order, and in succeeding communications. It would facilitate reference very much, if those voluminous papers were properly arranged, indexed, and bound. It is to be presumed they will ultimately be transferred to the Royal Irish Academy as their proper place of deposit; for it is not easily discoverable of what special advantage they are in facilitating the present labours of Ordnance Survey engineers or officers, unless the beautiful sketches contained in them are to be hereafter engraved.

¹ We may presume that these papers are now bound, although when originally examined by us they were loose and disconnected.

contained in a thick 4to. MS. lettered on the back, "Extracts, Docura's Narrative, &c., Counties of Antrim and Londonderry."¹ The matter specially—although not exclusively—referring to Antrim appears towards the close of the MS in 111 pages—not of uniform size or quantity of writing—for the most part in the hand-writing of the late Dr. O'Donovan, and taken chiefly from Colgan's "Acta Sanctorum" and "Trias Thaumaturga."

"IX. *Sketches*, 23.—On referring to the bound sketches for Antrim, I find the following:—1. Castle of Croagh-Beg. 2. Portrush. 3. Portrush. 4. Portrush, from the east. 5, 6. Standing stone and Druidical Altar. 7, 8. Various objects of antiquity, found in Derrykeighan parish. 9. Holystone at Doagh. 10. Dunluce Castle and Cave. 11. Dunluce Castle from the limestone quarry. 12. Dunluce Castle from the east. 13. Ground Plan of Dunluce Castle. 14, 15. Door of Dunluce Church, and situation of the street of Dunluce Town. 16. Heraldic carvings in Dunluce Church. 17. Lisanduff Fort. 18. Druid's Altar, townland of Moyadam.² The name of George Du Noyer is found affixed to many of these sketches, with the date, 1839. The sketches of antiquities for Ireland are at present found pasted on thick drawing paper, and are strongly bound in oblong volumes of uniform size. The counties to which these sketches are referable will be seen lettered on the back of each portfolio-shaped volume. There are no antiquarian letters, serving to illustrate the history and topography of the county of Antrim. Before closing this communication, it may be well to observe, that the new and highly-finished contoured Maps of Ireland, on the scale of one square inch for every square mile, are now completed and published, at the exceedingly low price of 6*d.* each, and comprising in all 205, exclusive of a general map of Ireland, as an Index Map. Thus, for a trifle over £5, this magnificent and exceedingly cheap series can be had complete. If preferred in detached parts, each of the 205 can be had separately, to illustrate any particular locality.³ This information may be of use to individual members of the Society, who would desire the whole, or part, for authoritative local topography."

The Rev. James Graves brought under notice the discovery of a Frankish gold coin of the Merovingian æra, near Maryborough. This

¹ It must be remarked, that the Common Place Books—which have received a detailed notice when describing the Ordnance Survey Collection for the county of Louth, in a former volume of this "Journal,"—have been since taken, in great part, and bound up with the extracts referring to the various counties, the history of which they were supposed to illustrate. Hence, then, although recast in their present arrangement, their contents have been sufficiently described; and for the future, it will be only necessary to mention those papers the contents of which have not been specified, in reference to the respective counties, not hitherto forming the subject of a sepa-

rate communication printed in the "Journal" of the Society.

² Some of these sketches are traced in pencil, others in ink, and they differ in size. Although numbered in the Catalogue, 23, there are only the 18 already mentioned preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. It is probable, however, that the remaining 5 may be found included in the Memoir Papers, in which there are several sketches.

³ The agents for their sale in Dublin are Messrs. Hodges and Smith, O'Neill and Duggan, Brassington and Gale, Thom and Sons; in Limerick and Cork, Mr. Francis Guy; and in Londonderry, Mr. Hempton.

coin, accurately represented by the accompanying woodcut, having been purchased by him when residing in the Queen's County, about the year 1842-3, had been presented to the late Dr. Cane, and subsequently passed into the collection of coins in the British Museum, where it now is. The intimate connexion which existed between Ireland and France from a very early period, and the frequent intercourse, both warlike, missionary, and mercantile, which is known to have taken place between the countries, fully account for the occurrence of this rare coin in the very centre of Ireland. By the kindness of Mr. F. W. Madden, of the British Museum, he (Mr. Graves) was enabled to give the following description of the coin:—



Obv.—Blundered legend. Helmeted bust, to the right.

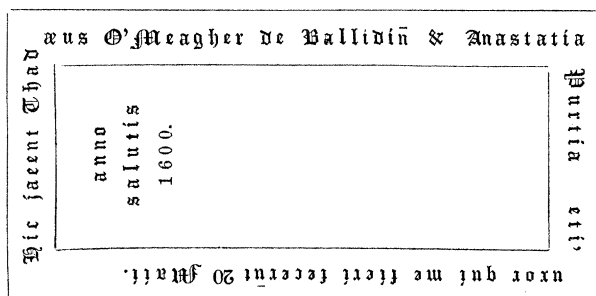
Rev.—✠ MELLIONE, a cross with graduated base. In *field*, two pellets, and two quatrefoils. W^t. 22 grains.

A Merovingian coin of about the 7th or 8th century: the word on the reverse is the name of the moneyer.¹

Mr. Madden suggested, that the blundered legend on the obverse might read—*LEI . . . NNIS*, for *St. Lizier* in France; this, however, was mere conjecture, and he could find no authority for it: he also stated, on the authority of Mr. de Salis, that other Merovingian coins have been found in Ireland.

Mr. Michael Mullally, of Ballycullen, Mullinahone, sent the following ancient inscriptions, copied by Mr. James Brennan, in continuation of those given in the "*Journal*," vol. iv., p. 146, *supra*.

No. 1.



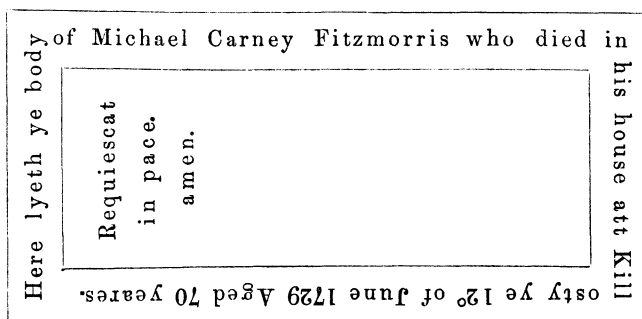
"This tomb lies in the Abbey of Fethard. This Thadeus O'Meagher appears to be a progenitor of the O'Meagher family of Fethard; they were

¹ "Ce sont des personnes qui nous sont tout-à-fait inconnues, et dont je ne sache pas qu'il soit fait mention ailleurs que sur ces monnaies. Je ne crois pas qui

ce soit une grande perte pour notre Histoire que d'ignorer l'origine de tous ces monétaires." Le Blanc, "*Traité Hist. des Monnaies de France*," p. 58.

highly respectable at all times; and near this tomb lies another, belonging to the O'Meagher family, but so defaced that I could scarcely decipher the name. The present representative of this family is Mr. Daniel O'Meagher, of Fethard, a gentleman well versed in "Irish Antiquities;" his father, John O'Meagher, was the most respectable merchant in Fethard about forty years ago; he died in the year 1839, and was buried in the Abbey of Fethard. Mr. John M'Carthy, chairman of the commissioners of Fethard, who is maternally descended from the O'Meaghers, gave me a genealogical list of the family nearly up to the date on the tomb. The family of the O'Meaghers of Cloneen and Kilburry are lineally descended from the same stock; but I cannot discover whether the residence, Ballidiñ, on the tomb means Ballydine, or by contraction Ballyvadin; perhaps your archæological readers may know something of the matter.

No. 2.



"This tomb lies in the Church of Fethard. This Michael Kearney Fitzmorris is a branch of the great O'Kearney family; his residence was at Killusty Castle, where he lived in great splendour. Maurice O'Kearney, whom we have mentioned in a former communication, lived at Barretstown Castle, now the property of Sir John Power, Kilfane, Bart. The ruins of another residence of the O'Kearneys are yet extant at Cappaghmore, near Cloneen; they had another residence at Knockinglass, near Kilenale. It is traditionally recorded that they lived in those places at so early a period as the days of St. Patrick, and that they entertained our patron saint at dinner at Knockinglass, where, in the hurry and confusion of preparing the entertainment, the childmaid, in stooping over a boiling vessel, let the son and heir slip off her back into it, where, in a moment, nothing remained of the child but the bare skeleton. Mrs. O'Kearney, with great composure and Christian fortitude, placed the bones in order on a dish; and when all the luxuries of supper were served up, our saint demanded another dish which yet remained. Mrs. O'Kearney denied that there was any other; but, the saint insisting, she brought down the dish containing the bones of her only child; he then prayed for some time over the dish, and lo! the child was miraculously restored to its former bloom and vigour. The saintly guest gave his host a golden cross as a *souvenir*, which, while preserved in the family, would ensure them all happiness in

this world, and eternal salvation in the next ; but this cross, having come into improper hands, was sold to a goldsmith ; the whole family then fell from all their former grandeur, and the last representative of the race died within my own memory, in the house of James Kennedy, of Cappaghmore, in a state of abject pauperism :—

“ ‘Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas.’—VIRG., *Æneid*, iii. 415.

No. 3.

HERE UNDERFOOT LYETH
INTERRED THE BODY OF
ROBERT JOLLY FORMERLY
OF THEOBALDS HEREFORDSH'
IN ENGLAND AND LATE
OF KNOCKELLY ESQUIRE
WHO DIED THE 20th DAY OF
AVGVST 1709 AND IN Y^r
52nd YEARE OF HIS AGE

“ A biographical sketch of Robert Jolly is rather romantic; he was a private soldier in a horse regiment, and was stationed in Fethard (Tip.), with his company, in the year 1680; at the same time there lived in that town a young orphan girl named Ellen Meagher, under the guardianship of Mrs. St. John, who was great-grandmother to the present Thomas Bourke, now the oldest man in Fethard. Young Jolly and this girl formed an acquaintance of courtship, but this acquaintance was soon broken off by Mr. Jolly's regiment being suddenly called off on foreign service. Miss Meagher soon after this went with a young English lady, as companion and attendant, to London. While living with this lady, she attracted the notice of a very rich Jew: so rich was he (they say), that he had in his house a large sow with twelve piglings at her dugs, all cast in solid virgin gold. Accounts here state that she was either married to the Jew, or she lived with him as housekeeper and confidential manager; and now this old gentleman saw his end approach, and, having no issue, Miss Meagher came to his bedside, assured him that she was ‘enceinte,’ and that he should in that case provide for herself and her utopian progeny; both she and her child should inherit his wealth. The credulous old man believed her tale, he made them sole heirs of all his properties, and died in a few days. Miss Meagher, now possessed of such wealth, drove the richest carriages in great splendour in the streets of London; and as she passed one day by the barrack square, she recognised her old friend Jolly, walking up and down on guard; she called him over and questioned him thus: Had he been ever stationed in Ireland, had he ever been in Fethard, did he know a young girl there, named Ellen Meagher, and was his name Jolly: all which he answered in the affirmative. She then told him that she was the said Ellen Meagher, at which he was astonished to

stupefaction; she ordered him to call at her residence, and having done so, she purchased his discharge, and gave him her hand in matrimony, and made him master of all her treasures. They then carried all their wealth to Ireland, and came to reside in Mrs. Jolly's native town, where they chose Knockelly for their residence, where they lived a long time, and had three daughters, married to three counsellors; one of them, Mr. Gahan, of Coolquil Castle, near Kilenale; another, to Counsellor Meagher, of Kilmore, near Clonmel; but having no son, the name of Jolly is extinct here. The above is a true sketch of the lives of Mr. Robert and Madame Jolly."

No. 4.

Here lyeth y ^e body of Tho ^s . Cleare son of Tho ^s and Esther	December A.D. 1691 and in y ^e 52 nd yeare of his age. Here lies Edwa rd Cleares so who departed this life y ^e 21 st day of decem ber 1691 in y ^e 9 th yeare of his age. Here lyeth y ^e body of Tho ^s . Cleare of Kilburry who died there 11 ^o of Jan. 1705 aged 66 yeares.									
	Cleared of Milestown who departed this life y ^e 13 th day of									

"This tomb lies in the church of Fethard, and contains the mortal remains of the Cleare family of Kilburry and Milestown. Their residence had been at Kilburry; by the death of this young boy, named on the tomb, who died by small-pox, his only sister being married to Sir L. Parsons, ancestor to the Earl of Rosse, their extensive property here fell to that family, which estates the present Earl of Rosse holds.

No. 5.

[*A Crucifixion with the two Maries, one on each side.*]

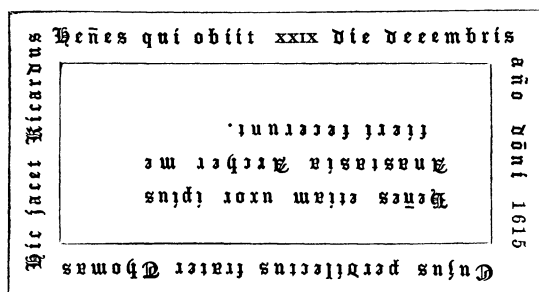
Dama Euerardys alias Roche relicta Joanis
Euerardi Jvnioris hæc insignia erexit qvæ Euerar
-di fyndatores patronis ædificij apponi uolervnt
atqve morte præoccupati non potervnt
affigi Qvæ obiit die xii Avgvsti 1646.
Uis in rebvs actisqve Consistit.

"This represents a stone with the above inscription, set up in the front wall of the market house of Fethard, Tip., which had been in former days a monastery; it appears to be set up here by Lady Everard, daughter of

Mr. Roche, of Ballinard Castle, in that vicinity. Every reader of Irish history must have a knowledge of the family of the Everards of Fethard. Their mansion-house has been converted into the military barrack in that town, and is a noble specimen of ancient architecture. A few years ago, when the term of a lease of some corporate lands in Fethard made to the Everard family had expired, the commissioners of the corporation found it necessary to serve a representative of that family with a notice from court, but not a person of the name could be anywhere found save one solitary little servant girl living in Mullinahone, who had a small annuity out of said grant, and whom they served, as the only remnant of the once illustrious family of the Everards.

"The wealthy family of the Roches of Ballynard Castle is also extinct here. They held large estates; they were a branch of the family of Lord Roche, of the county of Cork, and another branch of the family lived near Churchtown, county of Waterford, where there is an old monument recording the names of several members of that family. The male line of that family in Ballynard Castle having failed, the estates and property fell to the Lindsay family, their successors by the female line. The present proprietor is John Lindsay, Esq., Barrister-at-law, a learned antiquarian, and a member of your Society. It might be thus translated:—'Madam Everard, *alias* Roche, widow of John Everard, junior, erected these ensigns of Our Redemption, which the Everards, the founders, designed to be set up for the Patrons of this Monastery; and being prevented by death, their names could not be affixed to this.' She died the 12th of August, 1646.

No. 6.



"This tomb lies in the church of Fethard. This Richard Henes, or Heynes, or Heney, was father to Thomas Henes, who went down from Fethard and joined the Confederate Catholics in Kilkenny, in 1646, (*vide* Dalton, vol. i., page 245). The family of the Heney's lived in great opulence in the neighbourhood of Fethard, and always occupied a great part of Coleman and Market-hill; the name of the family is now nearly extinct here, the only remnant of this old stock being a mason living in Fethard."

Mr. John Dunne sent a communication on the old roads in the Garryricken district, the retreat of the Ossorians from Maghfemin, and the derivation of the name of the term of Mullinahone, which,

with a controversy arising thereon between him and Mr. John Hogan, extends to too great a length to be conveniently given in the "Journal" at present.

Mr. Arthur Gerald Geoghegan sent the following, accompanied by a sketch of an old house in Letterkenny and a facsimile copy of the inscription thereon :—

"The house, which is popularly known as Redmond O'Hanlon's, and erroneously attributed to the celebrated Rapparee captain of that name, is situated in the main street of the town of Letterkenny, at the foot of Lough Swilly, Co. Donegal. It has nothing in its appearance to distinguish it from its neighbours but the insertion in front of a stone tablet, containing an inscription, of which a copy is transmitted, with a rude sketch of the house itself.

"The date, 1698, is conclusive evidence against the assertion that these premises belonged to the notorious Redmond O'Hanlon, as it appears from Carte's "Life of James Duke of Ormond," vol. ii. p. 502, that he was shot in the year 1681, exactly seventeen years previous to their erection.

THIS	HOUSE	WAS	BU
ILDED	BY	REDMOND	
HANDLEN	MARCH ^T	IN	
LETTERKENNY	IN	THE	
YEARE	1698	AND	IN
THE	38	YEARE	OF HIS AGE.

"There are two curious carvings at the foot of the tablet—one of a boar the other of a nondescript animal, indulgently supposed to represent a lizard, or newt."

The following Papers were submitted to the Meeting :—

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SUBURBS OF KILKENNY.

BY MR. JOHN HOGAN.

(Continued from Vol. III., p. 387, *New Series*).

IN my last essay towards the illustration of the suburban topography of Kilkenny, we found that, as we traversed the old roadways that radiate from *Irishtown*, we were carried up the stream of time towards the earliest scenes of historic life in this island; and as we returned from localities venerable for their age, we were conducted by other pathways, equally time-worn, to the same central spot at which we had previously arrived from sundry and opposite situations; and then the inviting inquiry presented itself, namely :—